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1918
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Machinery Dept.
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No 17 225.

號六月八年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.60 Per Month.



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non-Asiatic or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
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Central Police Station between the hours
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daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register their
names under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
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required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.**
WHICH HAS WRITTEN THE REINS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000.
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,600.
II—First Funds \$3,387,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,067,590.
Sinking Fund Account \$128,230.
\$23,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456.
Life and Annuity \$2,141,863.
Revenue Marine Department \$337,259.
Other Receipts \$478,940.
\$23,339,228.
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full, running at the
rate stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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Automobiles for Hire and
for Sale
at reasonable Price.
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
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Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
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STEAMERS.**
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CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings.—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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PULVOSMIDROSIS.**
AN IDEAL DUSTING POWDER
Keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in
the warmest weather and removes any unpleasant
odour.
Cures sore and blistered toes.
IN TINS 50 CTS. EACH.
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HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
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banks. Hotel for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class Swing Orchestra renders selections from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
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Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
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AGENTS—
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
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Established 1883
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CARLE LARD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

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CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR.

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DRINKS.**
DEALERS IN
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Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
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Also Shipchord Articles.
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THE GREAT BATTLE.
ALLIES STILL PUSHING FORWARD.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

ALLIES REACH THE VESLE.
FISMES CAPTURED FROM ENEMY.
GERMANS RESIST STRONGLY.
LONDON, Aug. 5.
2.5 a.m.
A French communiqué states:—
We reached the Vesle at several
points east of Fismes.
Enemy rearwards resisted strongly,
notably between Muizon and
Champigny.
Our light elements nevertheless
gained a footing at various points
north of the bank.
Fismes is ours.
We gained ground north-west of
Rheims as far as the village of
Neuville, which the enemy is
defending vigorously.
The Germans on the left bank of
the Aisne between Castel and Mesnil
St. George's were compelled to
abandon a part of their positions
which were untenable as a result of
our advance on July 29th.
We occupied Braches, penetrated
Harzoult and reached the western
outskirts of Courte-Manche. We
have taken prisoners.

**AMERICAN CO-OPERATION IN
CAPTURE OF FISMES.**
LONDON, Aug. 5.
4.5 a.m.
An American official report states:—
We have taken Fismes and hold
the south bank of the Vesle in this
sector.
**GERMANS RESISTING STUB-
BORNLY.**
ALLIED PURSUIT CONTINUES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.
The evening report states:—
The enemy, although retiring
across the Vesle, is still resisting
stubbornly.
The French captured Jonchery and
crossed the Vesle at Venteux Farm
and also north-west of Buzin, and
crossed the river opposite Soissons,
capturing St. Vaast.
The enemy destroyed all the
bridges across the Vesle.
The pursuit is continuing. The
French are occupying strong posi-
tions on the east bank of the river.
The Americans are attacking
Fismes.
The Germans apparently realise
their inability to stand permanently
on the Vesle, but are desperately
attempting to delay the Allies in
order to get men and stores across
the Aisne, the crossing of which will
be very troublesome.
Between Demancourt and Hamel,
both in our possession, the enemy
has entirely re-crossed the Aisne.
At Albert the situation is doubtful
at present. It is believed the Ger-
mans are holding a part of the town.

THE GERMAN RETIREMENTS.
**POSSIBLE FUTURE DEVELOP-
MENTS.**
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing yester-
day evening, states:—
The Germans must have felt the
pinch before they voluntarily retired
from their positions north and south
of the Somme, which would have
been a useful line of departure for
a further advance on Amiens and
Abbeville. One involuntary, and
two voluntary German retirements
were all undertaken with a view to
saving men and if these economies
are being effected in order that
Primo, Rupprecht or the Crown
Prince may be able to afford another
great adventure at some other point,
we shall quickly learn it but if it
has been decided that the moment

When a decisive victory would have
been possible has passed, the enemy
may retreat farther than they have
yet shown signs of doing.
The Germans, as usual, are re-
treating slowly and in good order.
They are withdrawing in alternate
sections flanked by centres of resist-
ance, which are always able to pour
cross-fires upon any troops advancing
into the abandoned sector over-
hastily.
Our advance to the village of La
Neuville, a mile north of Rheims
on the Rheims-Laon road, means
that Rheims is completely disengaged
on the east and that the enemy has
renounced the hope of at length
capturing it by an enveloping attack.

**PAUSE IN THE BATTLE
EXPLAINED.**
FATIGUE OF THE TROOPS.
**ENEMY INSTALS HEAVY
ARTILLERY.**

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing to-day,
says:—
The pause in the battle along the
Vesle was largely due to the fatigue
of the troops, who had then been
fighting and advancing continuously
for several days, also the soaking
rains have made the roads heavy
and consequently only light ad-
vanced columns are at present in
contact with the enemy along the
Vesle. These are awaiting the main
body of infantry and guns before
attempting to drive the Germans
behind the Vesle.
The fact that the enemy has in-
stalled heavy artillery on the plateau
behind the Vesle indicates a likeli-
hood of his decision to stabilise his
line on the Vesle. The Germans
still enclose Rheims on the west,
north and east.

THREAT TO AMIENS DISAPPEARS.
**SIGNIFICANCE OF THE
RETIREMENT.**

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing yester-
day, says:—
Although the German withdrawal
near Albert should not be exagger-
ated, it has been compelled by our
incessant activity, and his difficulties
in maintaining communications
across the swampy valley.
The enemy found the sector ex-
tremely costly to hold. The Ger-
mans had either to advance or retire
before the wet season, but the chief
significance of the retirement is that
the enemy in this region has do-
minantly passed to defensive tactics.
The threat to Amiens outside the
Albert road has practically disap-
peared.
Raiders recently captured German
supplies in this sector, confirming the
suspicion of the retreat, pending
the main withdrawal, which was
carried out on Thursday night.
It must have proved costly to the
enemy as the Aisne is swollen, and
we, anticipating events, had kept the
bridges continuously shelled.
Our patrols are advancing warily.
They passed through Achy Wood
yesterday and entered the village on
the west bank of the Aisne.

(Continued on Page 5.)

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.
PHY-401ANS, prescribed Chamber-
lain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy
because it relieves cramps in the stomach
and intestinal pains quicker than any
preparation they can compound. It can
be bought from any chemist. A bottle
will keep for years, and no home is
complete without it. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of SEVEN PENCE per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1918, has been declared.

The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August, 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/6 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 29, 1918. 625

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1918, will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, 50, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SEWELL, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 29, 1918. 633

NOTICE.

THOSE having any Accounts or Claims against us, "PINK SUEY" must render same to the Undersigned within 7 days from date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1918. 645

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON, EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) September 18th. Entrance examinations September 18th. Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years. Boarders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum. Principal: MISS BENDELACK, M.A., D.E. 649

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.
COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Noirishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
Can always be had.
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Central Location.

ALL EUROPEAN TRAM Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 375.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA,"
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We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture. 367

"REGAL"

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(Take me back to U.S.A. (Billy Williams)
Why can't we be the Sea in London ..
I don't care ..
All the Silver from the Silver Moon ..
Mister John MacKenzie O'Connell ..
Lorne Frae Scotland ..
Jean loves all the Jockies ..
All the Ladies Fell in Love with Sandy ..
(Take me where there are no Eyes about ..
(Let's all go Mad ...)

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INTIMATIONS

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HONGKONG BRANCH

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The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East
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SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION.
All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection Glasses.

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MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

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Dairen, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai,
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Hongkong: "IWASAKI".
Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKISAI".
Codes:—A1, A. B. C. 8th Ed.,
Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to:
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No. 14, Pender Street, Hongkong.

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MAGNUMS

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PERFECTLY MADE

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CHOICEST VIRGINIA
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Cigarettes.

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

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EVENTS IN SIBERIA.

RUSSIAN LEGATION'S POSITION.

A representative of the "Peking Daily News" had an interview during the week with a responsible member of the Russian Legation in Peking, the conversation touching on many subjects connected with the complicated situation arising out of the existence of three different and apparently rival organizations claiming the title of Government in Siberia after the overthrow of the Bolsheviks. This situation appearing particularly complicated from the proclamation of the Cabinet of General Horvath at Grodekovo, in view of the Siberian Government proclaimed at Vladivostok, the representative of the Peking paper inquired somewhat carefully about the character of the rivalry between these two anti-Bolshevik groups. It appears each group points out to its rivals the fact that the Bolsheviks were overthrown not by them, the said rivals, but by the Czech-Slovaks, and thus neither rival party has any claim on this ground to take over the Government. "The Siberian Government," it is true, traces its origin to an elective basis, though its critics affirm that these elections were irregular and one-sided. On the other hand, whilst General Horvath's Cabinet has no electoral basis, yet the persons of whom it is constituted are generally recognized as men of greater personal authority and reputation than their colleagues at Vladivostok. This it contains M. Vostrotine, who was a member of two consecutive Dumas; M. Taskine, also a member of two consecutive Dumas and subsequently elected a member of the Constituent Assembly; the moderate socialist M.M. Okorokoff and Kurky who represent the Siberian co-operative societies; the former commissioners of the Provisional Russian Government; the representatives of Siberian and even of European Russian, social organizations and political parties. These prevailed upon General Horvath, after prolonged representations, to establish his own administration, and the fact of their membership in his Cabinet indicates that this body is not without a weighty and, indirectly, a representative character. On the other hand, General Horvath's administration

is undoubtedly closer to the property-owning and moderate elements, whereas the Siberian Government at Vladivostok is in closer touch with the socialist organizations to which very largely it owes its birth, and which were predominant in the broader masses of the population under the Kerensky regime, which preceded the Bolsheviks.

It is somewhat generally supposed, said the interviewer, "that the Russian Legation in Peking is inclined to recognize the Siberian Government and has already entered into correspondence with its members at Vladivostok, at the same time appointing an official representative to reside permanently there. May I ask what substance there is in this supposition, which appears to be based on statements published in the Vladivostok papers?"

"This report," was the reply, "is based on a misinterpretation of certain facts. This Legation is in correspondence with both Omsk and Vladivostok, mutually transmitting at their request matter-of-fact telegrams from one to the other. There is no reason why this Legation should not do so; on the contrary, the Legation regards it as part of its duty to do anything that will help in the establishment of a contact that may further the cause of much-needed unity. The same applies to the relations with the Cabinet of General Horvath. You will remember that when the Bolshevik coup d'état took place, the Legation agreed upon a close co-operation with the Chinese Eastern Railway, under the only legal authority that had maintained itself at its head. This co-operation, which brought the Legation into contact with the anti-Bolshevik elements connected with the railway, the only anti-Bolshevik forces that had been openly active until quite recently in these regions, continues as firm as ever. The question of a Government is a different matter, however, and the Legation, in maintaining contact with this Government and assisting it in its communications and intercourse with the rest of the world and with other organizations, is following precisely the same principles

and adopting the same procedure as I have mentioned in connection with the Siberian Government. As to the official to whom you refer as having been sent by the Legation, he is and has been for some years our diplomatic agent in the Amur region and is simply returning to his post now that the place to which he is appointed is no longer under Bolshevik domination. His instructions are to work with the de facto anti-Bolshevik authorities, in the present instance the organs of local self-government, to assist the Allied Consuls in their intercourse with these authorities, and the study of the situation, and to be an active medium of the reconstruction of their country and freeing it from the common foe. It is out of the question for the Legation to recognize any government before it is established and generally acknowledged, and the Legation is neither called upon nor is it in any way qualified to exercise any right of recognition. On the other hand, it cannot reduce its legal status to that of the representative of a mere faction. The only attitude the Legation can correctly take under the present circumstances is to contribute in every way within its power to the union of all Russians for the accomplishment of the aims of which I have just spoken."

MANUFACTURER FINED £200.

An alleged attempt to obtain trade secrets regarding a process for the manufacture of gas mantle rings was involved in a case in which Cornelius John Sutton, a Bolton manufacturer, was fined £200 at Nottingham. Alice Marion Sharp, a munition worker, who, it was said, acted in collusion with him, was bound over.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BULWARK	DEPTH OF TIDE	RISE OF TIDE
NO. 1 DOCK, Kowloon	210	80' top 17' bottom	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210	80' top 17' bottom	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	210	80' top 17' bottom	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	210	80' top 17' bottom	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	210	80' top 17' bottom	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
TAI KOW SLIP	140' 0"	80' 0"	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
Jeanspottian Dock	140' 0"	80' 0"	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
ABERDEEN	140' 0"	80' 0"	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
Hong Dock, Lamou Dock	140' 0"	80' 0"	20	7' 6"	5' 6"

SHAD OFFICE: KOWLOON
Telephone No. K. 155.

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

INTIMATIONS

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Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.



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A small quantity mixed with either Aerated or Plain Water
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Today's Advertisements

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the War Charities will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JAMES MATTHEWS & Co. on FRIDAY, August 9th, at 5.30 p.m.

Consideration of arrangements for "Our Day 1918", Thursday, October 24th.
Hongkong, Aug. 6, 1918. 650

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND
SHANGHAI

THE STEAMSHIP "KOREA MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 9th August, 1918, at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and a delivery receipt then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on 12th August, 1918, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All claims and damaged Cargo will be handed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 18th August, 1918, at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 22nd August, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 6, 1918. 649

KODAKS

and FILMS,

PLATES

and PAPER,

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Vaux Road Central.

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THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum in advance and per month \$3.00.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$15 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 5, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 6 and 8 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Telephone Address "Man" Hongkong. Code A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, Limited.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

the Kaiser and the King of Bavaria well know it is the doctrine preached so successfully in Germany for many years by Bernhardi and many others that "the maintenance of peace can never be, and must never be, the object of policy," and that "we must continue to insist on the necessity, the idealism and the blessings of war as at once the inevitable and the progressive law of development." It is pernicious doctrine like these, on which modern Germany has been reared, constituting her a constant danger to the peace and security of her neighbours, and to the whole family of nations, that the Allies are determined to destroy. For a Germany which abandons this policy of military aggression there will always be a place in the world. It would be absurd to think of "annihilating" a nation of eighty millions of people, and nobody but the military rulers of Germany have been lunatic enough to credit the Allies with such a notion. The Allies have published to the world a general outline of their war aims which are designed to ensure permanent peace in the world. Germany has turned scornfully away from such a settlement. The sentiment which has dominated the German nation is that "the tremendous task which Providence has assigned to Germany is to impose a German peace, with all the blessings of German Kultur (so abundantly demonstrated in the war!) upon a world which has risen against her in sheer abhorrence at the prospect. The task of changing the curious mentality of the German people is one of extraordinary difficulty, but a few more such blows as they have recently received will doubtless cause their faith to waver in the Kaiser's relations with Providence in this great struggle and convert them to the eternal principles of Right and Justice which must finally and completely triumph over Might and Injustice before peace can again reign in the world."

BIRTH.
LANNING.—On July 29, at Koba, to Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Lanning, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KRUEGER.—On June 4, at St. Cuthbert's Church, Phillis, gardens, St. W., GEORGE EDWARD KRUEGER, son of late E. C. Krueger, St. Heliers, Jersey, to FRANCES AUDREY GORDON, daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon GRAY, D.D., LL.D., of Canton, and Mrs. Gray, 184, Oakwood Court, Kensington.

DEATHS.

MCBAIN-DAVIS.—On July 18, in London, Major W. R. B. MCBAIN, M.C., Croix de Guerre, of the Royal Air Force, second son of Mrs. MCBAIN, Cecil Court, Shanghai, to VERA DAVIS, 289 Saint James Court, London, daughter of the late Major and Mrs. Davis.

CALDEROTT-SMITH.—On June 7, at Woking, ANNE, widow of John CALDEROTT-SMITH, formerly of Shanghai, aged 86.

TILBURN.—On October 12, (killed in action) in France, WILLIAM KENNETH TILBURN, aged 23 years, eldest son of Mrs. M. F. Tilburn, of Shanghai.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Colonel (temporary Brig.-General) W. M. Watson, formerly Commandant of the S.V.C., has been retired on half pay.

Mr. David Fraser, the special correspondent of the London "Times," has left Peking for Vladivostok and other parts of Siberia.

Sir Mavilland de Sausmarez, Judge of H. M. Supreme Court for China, is coming to Hongkong on the Korea Maru this week accompanied by Lady de Sausmarez.

During the 72 hours covering the 3rd 4th and 5th inst. the only cases of communicable disease notified in the Colony were 2 cases of plague, 2 of enteric fever, and one of small pox.

At a well-attended meeting of the China Society Mr. E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., gave an interesting lecture on "High Tartary." His Excellency the Chinese Minister presided.

A Japanese News Agency states that negotiations are progressing favourably for the organisation of a Russo-Japanese Bank, which is being promoted by Mr. Kameh, of the Sino-Japanese Industrial Development Co.

A Shanghai contemporary states that the Ecuador last week landed at Shanghai 3,000 bars of silver, worth approximately \$2,000,000, of which 2,200 went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The news that the Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Co., of Tokyo, Japan, the largest of the Japanese insurance corporations, has invaded the American fire insurance field, has aroused considerable interest in financial circles in New York.

An interesting function in connection with the Shanghai Scottish S.V.C. took place last week when Captain Rutherford, on the occasion of his recent marriage, was presented with an English silver salver, and a rose bowl subscribed for by the members of the Company.

The "Japan Gazette" says early on the morning of the 21st July the Kaifu-in Hotel, Kamakura, was broken into by a burglar, who carried away Yen 8,300 worth of diamonds, a gold watch, and other valuable articles belonging to a British lady guest, Mrs. Skinner. The thief is still at large.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

JEWISH SERVICE.

On the occasion of the 4th Anniversary of the War a Special Service was held at the Jewish Synagogue on Sunday, the 4th instant, and a collection was made resulting in the sum of \$550 being sent to the Hon. Secretary of War Charities.

SERVICE AT THE SIKH TEMPLE.

The local Sikhs on Sunday held a special meeting at the Sikh Temple in connection with the fourth Anniversary of the World War. The Service commenced at 2 p.m. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Mahan Singh, Mahindor Singh and Bishan Singh, on loyalty to the Empire and impressing upon the congregation the causes that compelled the British Government to participate in the War against the Central Powers, especially Germany; the deeds wrought by the little army of Belgium in resisting the advance of overwhelming odds of the German Army; the sacrifices that each and every part of the Empire has made and is still making, especially the deeds wrought by the flower of the Sikh Army in France in the beginning of the war and in the Gallipoli campaign, where almost the whole of the 14th Sikhs was wiped out in preserving the line of communication. The work now being done by the Sikh army in Mesopotamia and in other spheres was well presented. It was mentioned that the traditional gallantry of the Sikhs was evidenced by the fact that they have won no less than one-third of the total decorations hitherto awarded to the Indian Army. The local Sikh community are proud of so noble a spirit of sacrifice shown by their brethren.

It was emphasized that it behooved those who had not had the opportunity of undertaking military service to express their sympathy by offering a helping hand, each according to his means, to their brethren wounded in the war.

Although it is well known that the local Sikh community is small, and from a financial point of view not well off, (and owing to heavy rains, the congregation was somewhat poor) yet a sum of \$253.70, including a cheque for \$100 very kindly contributed by His Excellency the Governor, and \$20 by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., was raised for the Sikh wounded soldiers from among those present.

The list is still open, as much more is expected from the remaining Sikhs, and any contribution towards this deserving fund from the interested public may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Sikh Temple, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

At the close of the meeting, a solemn prayer was offered to Almighty God to grant success to the Allied arms, and that peace may soon prevail upon the disturbed world.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.
The Manila Observatory reports the following warnings:
August 3, 8 p.m.—Typhoon in about 130° Long. E. and 20° Lat. N. Angering N.W. W.

August 4, 8 a.m.—Cyclone or typhoon N.W. of the Ladrones or Marianas Islands moving N.W. or N.N.W.

A NEW HOSPITAL FOR MACAO.
The Kang Wu Hospital, a wood building forty years old and now ill-suited for the purpose to which it has been devoted is to be replaced by a new wood building in European style. The Directors of the Hospital for the current year, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lu Hoon Chung, have collected subscriptions for this purpose which reach a handsome total, and the Macao Government is supplementing the fund by a substantial contribution.

H.E. The Governor of Macao, Senor Vieira de Mattos, has been invited to lay the foundation stone of the new building on Saturday next the 10th inst. at 2 p.m. A number of Chinese and Portuguese residents of Macao have been invited to be present at the ceremony.

The Manila Customs Service are reported to have made on the Loonging on July 29th "the biggest haul of contraband opium" recorded in the history of the Philippine Islands, and possibly constituting a world's record. No less than a million pesos worth of the forbidden drug was seized on board the steamer and there is a possibility that the haul may amount to \$4,000,000.

THE MAGISTRACY.

NOT REGISTERED.

Mr. R. M. Dyer, General Manager of the Kowloon Dock, was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning for failing to register himself as required by the Registration Ordinance. Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted. Mr. Dyer said he was not quite sure whether he was registered or not. Mr. J. R. Wood fined him \$5.

FIGHT ON A NORWEGIAN STEAMER.

Seventeen Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with fighting on board a Norwegian steamer. Fifteen men appeared this morning, while two were in hospital as they had not recovered from their wounds. Inspector Gordon stated that on Monday a crowd of Cantonese Chinese, about 60 in number, were discharging rice on one part of the vessel, while a number of "Hokloos" Chinese were discharging dried salt fish on another. The Cantonese asked for some shell fish for their mid-day meal. A later request for more was refused by the "Hokloos" men. An altercation ensued, the Cantonese workers attacking the Hokloos with cargo hoops and hooks. Eight men as a result were sent to hospital, but all recovered with the exception of two.

After further evidence his Worship ordered the defendants to sign a bond of \$50 each to keep the peace for six months.

AN ASSAULT CHARGE.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning a Chinese was charged with assaulting and wounding another Chinese in Saikung Road.

Inspector Davitt said that two other men assisted defendant in the assault. Complainant was sent to the hospital, and his condition was not considered serious. He was instructed to ask for a week's remand.

His Worship adjourned the case until next Tuesday.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

For being in unlawful possession of five tins of non-Government opium a Chinese was fined by Mr. J. R. Wood \$100. The defendant pleaded guilty.

EXPORTING SILVER DOLLARS.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood a Chinese was charged with attempting to export 32 silver dollars to Macao. Defendant was searched and arrested on the wharf. The dollars were found concealed on defendant's person.

Inspector Brown asked for a remand, which was granted, the case being adjourned and bail fixed at \$25.

THE JAPANESE AND THE RIOTS AT HONGKOW.

Following upon the recent riots at Hongkow the Japanese Residents' Corporation at Shanghai is demanding that measures be taken for the punishment of the assailants; adequate indemnities for the Japanese sufferers by the riot; a reform of the system of policing the settlement, especially by the employment of more Japanese.

Police in the Hongkow district said that the number of police attached to the Consulate General should be increased for the better preservation of the peace.

THE JAPANESE AND THE RIOTS AT HONGKOW.

At a time when so much depends upon the gunnery of our Fleet, says a Home contemporary, it is worth while to recall that modern gunnery was born on the China Station well-nigh a quarter of a century ago. It was on the China Station that the possibilities of modern gunnery—so long insisted upon by such men as Lord Berosford, the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, etc.—were proved, and although the original records made on the station were afterwards broken on various stations, the China Squadron for several years held the blue ribbon of gunnery.

The performance of the gunners of the China Squadron killed the school of "spit and polish," which so long held the sway. Perhaps the viciousness of that system was never better exposed than by Lord Berosford when he signalled his ships off Malta to leave off gunnery and come in to "make themselves pretty" in obedience to a signal from his superior officer.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea which can be cured by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then eat only to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure from the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

THE SITUATION ON THE RUSSO-CHINESE BORDER.

AN INVASION OF CHINESE TERRITORY.
[The "Chinese Mail" Service.]

PEKING, Aug. 4.
Remnants of a Russian force have invaded the territory of Heilungkiang (Manchuria) and the Bolsheviki have entered Uliassutai. The Chinese merchants have removed from Kiakhta to Kulun where the official archives have also been conveyed.

THE PEKING PARLIAMENT.

PEKING, Aug. 4.
Up to yesterday 200 members of Parliament had reported their presence in Peking.

LIANG SHIH YI.

PEKING, Aug. 4.
Liang Shih Yi (at present in Hongkong), having refused the Speakership in the Senate, the Government is now proposing to appoint him Director of the Currency Bureau.

THIEF SHOT.

A Chinese has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a bullet wound received while committing larceny on board a cargo vessel at Yaumati Bay.

He with two or three others were leaving the boat when the master of the vessel fired with a Winchester rifle. One of the other men has been arrested.

DRAWING FOR GOLF COMPETITIONS.

A NEW AMERICAN IDEA.

According to the "New York Times" there is a discussion going on in the West as to the best manner of pairing the contestants in a golf championship or a club tournament. In many tournaments officials place the names of the players in a hat and leave the pairings to the luck of the draw. This is so it is argued, often brings the two stars who have been picked as possible winners together in the first match round, and after one has been eliminated all interest in the tournament is lost, for the result is a foregone conclusion.

Further than this the luck of the draw may place most of the better players in one-half of the frame, and the man who wins his way through to the final in that half will be relaxed from his hard matches, while the player who has had things easy in the other half will be comparatively fresh.

Now the Western Golf Association has adopted a numerical system which is said to work out well in actual practice. The contestants are numbered according to the position which their score in the qualifying round entitles them to, the leader being No. 1, the player making the second low gross No. 2, and so on. The players having odd numbers are then placed in the upper half of the draw, and the even numbers take the lower half. No. 1 is placed in the first bracket at the top of the sheet, and the following method is used:—

Pairings for Thirty-five Players.

Upper Half.	Lower Half.
No. 1 v. No. 17.	No. 1 v. No. 18.
No. 2 v. No. 16.	No. 2 v. No. 19.
No. 3 v. No. 15.	No. 3 v. No. 20.
No. 4 v. No. 14.	No. 4 v. No. 21.
No. 5 v. No. 13.	No. 5 v. No. 22.
No. 6 v. No. 12.	No. 6 v. No. 23.
No. 7 v. No. 11.	No. 7 v. No. 24.
No. 8 v. No. 10.	No. 8 v. No. 25.
No. 9 v. No. 9.	No. 9 v. No. 26.
No. 10 v. No. 8.	No. 10 v. No. 27.
No. 11 v. No. 7.	No. 11 v. No. 28.
No. 12 v. No. 6.	No. 12 v. No. 29.
No. 13 v. No. 5.	No. 13 v. No. 30.
No. 14 v. No. 4.	No. 14 v. No. 31.
No. 15 v. No. 3.	No. 15 v. No. 32.
No. 16 v. No. 2.	No. 16 v. No. 33.
No. 17 v. No. 1.	No. 17 v. No. 34.
No. 18 v. No. 1.	No. 18 v. No. 35.

It is claimed that by this system the players are evenly distributed, and unless there is a complete upset the interest will be maintained to the end. The only element of luck which enters into the play is that no player knows what score another player has made, and the fact that a man who scores a 75 could not tell in what half of the draw he would come until after the pairings were posted. It would all depend on the number of players who finished with 75 or better.

In the case where two or more players have the same medal score the names are put in a hat and drawn out one at a time to determine the number which they are entitled to, but an equally fair way is to number them in the ratio in which they finished, the first man to score a 75 taking the lowest number left—say No. 5—the second man finishing with that card taking No. 6, and so on. This must be left to chance, but under the numerical system the fields are much more fairly divided and better results are secured.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 3rd August is as follows:—

Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 31 weeks.
This year 1918. 12,213	421,619
Last year 1917. 10,100	416,228
Increase 2,113	5,391
Decrease 2,700	5,391

When the British Army crossed the Jordan and rescued 1,500 Armenian refugees at Es Sala, all this at shadows and in rags, some of the cavalry took children across rivers by carrying them in their arms and holding the reins in their teeth.

THE SHELL TRANSPORT CO.
With the preference share capital (the total authorized capital of the Shell Transport and Trading Co. will be \$15,000,000, raised to that figure by the creation of 5,000,000 additional Ordinary shares of 21 each. It is explained that the distribution of approximately \$3,000,000 from the reserve fund will be against an issue of shares. This reserve fund of \$4,000,000 consists of \$3,000,000 of premiums paid by shareholders, and of \$1,000,000 of transfers from profit and loss account. The balance of unissued Ordinary capital will be \$4,000,000.

Cuba is sending 100 doctors and 100 nurses to France.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?
CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of food, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble and this medicine cannot be overpraised for its effectiveness. It is so easy to use, and so effective, that it is a pity you have not heard of it before. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY FALLEN
BACK 20 MILES.

A LOSS OF 40,000 PRISONERS.

PROBABLE RETIREMENT TO
THE AISNE.

LONDON, Aug. 5. Since the Crown Prince began to retreat, his armies have fallen back 20 miles and lost 40,000 prisoners up to the present. The German positions are nearly in a straight line between Soissons and Rheims. The enemy is still in three sides of Rheims though the latest successes have relieved the pressure on the east side of the city.

The enemy requires fewer divisions to defend this line than if he retreated across the Aisne, whose many windings necessitate large bodies of troops to defend them, but the Aisne is most dangerous.

In the rear we have beaten the enemy and the indications are that the enemy will continue his retreat north of the Aisne. Even this retreat is a success, as it is a tactical retreat, and the French bridgeheads at Soissons and its suburb of St. Vast. The latter commands the whole sharp bend of the river on the east side of the city.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, Aug. 4. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We drove off raiders to the south of Arras."

Patrols captured a few prisoners in the 42nd Basser sector.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Aug. 4. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: "We dropped five tons of bombs and shot down seven aeroplanes."

Our night-fliers dropped five tons of bombs on the railway stations of Stenwick and Pines. Three British machines are missing.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMERICA.

A PROUD RECORD.

TWENTY MILLION MEN OF
MILITARY AGE.

LONDON, Aug. 5. Nine Congressmen of the United States, visiting England, have made a statement that there will be no cessation of America's war efforts until the war is won.

America has 20,000,000 men of military age, and every year more than a million youths reach the age of 21.

America's agricultural production is so great that, if it is necessary, it can feed France, England and Italy, and keep the armies fully rationed.

Before October there will be two million American soldiers in Europe. A million-and-a-half more are training in the United States, all of whom are between the ages of 21 and 30, and equal to the best "shock" troops.

Daily 10,000 of these splendid troops are leaving for the battle-front.

America is manufacturing weekly 55,000 rifles, and 5,000 machine-guns. The capacity of the factories is 700,000 shells daily. In the new weapons, including improved grenades, flame-throwers and poison gases, the Americans are specially well-supplied.

Twenty-five thousand aeroplanes are now being built. The United States possesses 100,000 aviators. The new aeroplane motor, compared to its weight, is the most powerful in the world and will enable great bombing machines to fly across the Atlantic in twenty hours. Already 500 battle-planes have been shipped to Europe, the present delivery of the battle-planes being at the rate of 80 per week.

"Prussia must be made to understand that, before the war, the cause of Germany was a loudly abused remark by the socialist Deputy, Herr Auer, at a meeting held at Munich to celebrate the centenary of the Bavarian Constitution."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

CORDIAL MESSAGES EXCHANGED
BETWEEN THE KING AND
PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, Aug. 4. The Press Bureau states: "President Wilson has sent the following message to His Majesty the King:—

"America cordially extends her hand to Great Britain in this anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the war, in which the forces of Civilization are fighting the forces of Reaction, and rejoices that the two nations stand side by side in a great cause."

The King replied: "Your message will be read with cordial appreciation by my people, encouraging them in the prosecution of the struggle against our common enemies. I am proud that my forces and those of the United States are fighting side by side. You may rest assured of our unwavering determination to continue with all our strength until the victory of Right over Wrong is achieved."

KING SENDS MESSAGES TO ALL
ALLIES.EMPIRE'S DETERMINATION TO
PROSECUTE WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 4. His Majesty the King has sent messages to the rulers of Brazil, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Serbia, emphasizing the Empire's unchanging resolve to prosecute its policy of energy upon a victorious conclusion of the struggle, and expressing confidence in a victorious peace not far distant.

His Majesty sent a similar message to the King of the Belgians, adding that Belgium's trials, so bravely borne and endured, will be an incentive to persevere till complete victory is achieved.

His Majesty also sent messages to the Kings of Siam and Montenegro, and the Presidents of China, Cuba and Liberia.

"HOLD FAST!"

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO THE
EMPIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 4. Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following message:—

"The message I send to the people of the British Empire on the fourth anniversary of their entry into the war is 'hold fast.' We are in this war for no selfish ends. We are in it to recover freedom for the nations which have been brutally attacked and despoiled, and to prove that no people, however powerful, can surrender itself to the lawless ambitions of Militarism without meeting with retribution, swift, certain and disastrous, at the hands of the free nations of the world. To stop short of victory for this cause would be to compromise the future of mankind."

"I say 'hold fast' because our prospects of victory have never been so bright as to-day. Six months ago the rulers of Germany deliberately rejected a just and reasonable settlement proposed by the Allies. Throwing aside the last mask of moderation, they partitioned Russia, enslaved Rumania and attempted to seize supreme power by overwhelming the Allies in a final desperate attack."

"Thanks to the invincible bravery of all the Allied Armies, it is now evident to all that this dream of universal conquest for the sake of which they wantonly prolonged the war can never be fulfilled, but the battle is not yet won. The great autonomy of Prussia will still endeavour, by violence and guile, to avoid defeat, and so give Militarism a new lease of life. We cannot seek to escape the horrors of war for ourselves by laying them up for our children. Having set our hands to the task, we must see it through till a just and lasting settlement is achieved. In no other way can we secure a world set free from war."

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

"A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when you cannot take one of Chamberlain's Tablets, for sale at all Chemists and Druggists."

THE LATEST LANDOWNE LETTER.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL
REPLIES.

LONDON, Aug. 4. Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter to his constituents, replies at length to Lord Lansdowne's latest letter.

Mr. Churchill says the war has got to be won and is not yet won. These two hard facts dominate every argument not arising from discredibility or treason. Let us not delude ourselves, he says, by thinking there is any substitute for victory. The salient fact of the situation is: "In appearance the power is with the enemy, but in reality the power is with us." The Kaiser rules more millions of subjects and slaves than any time during the war, but the German people are bleeding and are suffering from bad feeding and under-feeding and enfeebling a strain three as hard as that of Great Britain; therefore, if we stand fast, the Germans must break.

Three terrible things had happened to Germany during the present year. Her attacks on the British and French Armies had been repulsed. Submarine warfare had been definitely controlled. The American Armies were being landed at a rate promising to make the Allied strength overwhelming. The fourth thing was the increasing Allied domination in the air. All the world was watching against Germany. We had but to persevere to conquer. That was a reality. To make peace now when Germany had apparently triumphed but was really tottering, when America had only just begun, and when Russia was in the deepest abyss of misery, would brand our race for generations with a fictitious inferiority and a shameful defeat. Yet that was what Lord Lansdowne was obstinately beseeching us to do.

Mr. Churchill, after emphasizing that we must keep step with our American kinsmen, and according to the words of President Wilson use "force without stint," concludes by declaring as indispensable to the cessation of hostilities, firstly, that the German Armies must be decisively beaten in the field; and secondly, the German people must spontaneously and definitely break with the system, which had led them to so many monstrous crimes. Otherwise they cannot be allowed to enter into the League of Nations.

ZEEBRUGGE LOCKS TERRIBLY
DAMAGED.GREAT "SLAUGHTER" AT
BRUGES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5. Two British airmen, forced to land in Holland after missing Zeebrugge, declare that the Canal is still blocked, and the locks were terribly damaged by a direct hit yesterday.

Recently a British bomb fell amidst 400 marines at Bruges, causing great slaughter.

ARMOUR FOR AMERICAN
SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. The War Department announces that the expert armours, in the workshop of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, are modelling armour for the use of American soldiers in France, including helmets, shields and breast-plates, comprising all the best types used in ancient days.

BOARD OF TRADE AND OVERSEAS
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

AN INNUENDO REPUDIATED.

We are not surprised, says the *London and China Express*, that Mr. John Johnson, who presided over the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, took exception to the views expressed by the Board of Trade and Foreign Office in their Memorandum dated October, 1917, and published in the workshop of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, are modelling armour for the use of American soldiers in France, including helmets, shields and breast-plates, comprising all the best types used in ancient days.

The innuendo conveyed is certainly not true of the great majority of British Chambers of Commerce abroad and ought never to have been uttered. Such a *four per cent* all the more surprising since the Department concerned has since the war been doing good work for British traders in China and elsewhere, and might have been expected to have some acquaintance with the very useful functions carried out by recently established British Chambers of Commerce in China and the Far East generally.

The suggestion that the individual members of the committee were grinding their own axes is a surprising generalization that might well raise the ire of British traders overseas, and we think Mr. Johnson will well make such a strong protest, which, we trust, will not be lost upon the authorities at home.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

GENERAL RETREAT BY ENEMY.

THE ALLIED ARMY IN PURSUIT.

LONDON, Aug. 3. Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at 11 p.m. yesterday, says:—

The retreat is general on all three faces of the salient. The German may hold on the line of the Vesle, but it is quite possible they may be obliged to retire to the Aisne. Anyway, they have lost all they gained in the offensives of May, June and July. The question now is whether they will risk what remains of their reserves in a sudden blow on another part of the front. If they decide to tempt fortune once more they will find the Allied Armies ready. For the present we are receiving every minute names of villages and woods re-occupied. Plessier Wood, abutting on the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road, has been turned and the defenders surrounded. It was a centre of Boche resistance and the fight was therefore extraordinarily bitter.

Further north the British crossed the Soissons-Chateau Thierry Road, pressing through Cambray Wood, a mile east of Ville Montmorency, as in March last year. The French Army is advancing in pursuit of the enemy. Cavalry patrols are far in advance and horse artillery and engineers are accompanying the infantry.

It rained heavily all day and the condition of the roads retards the advance.

THE ADVANCE FAR FROM ENDED.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

A semi-official message states:—

The capture of the heights north of Grand Boisy was effected in the teeth of desperate resistance. The woods, thickets and villages were so many fortresses swarming with machine-guns and had to be captured separately, but the assault, which was assisted by Tanks, opened at four o'clock in the morning and was pressed with such vigour that the chief position was captured in two hours. Violent counter attacks were superfluous and by the evening the ridges farther north were occupied. Numerous Germans were seen by observers fleeing northwards.

The French completely hold Soissons. The Cathedral was riddled with shells. Yesterday's progress was on a front of 50 kilometres between Soissons and Rheims to an average depth of three or four kilometres. In some places it reached six.

The advance is far from ended, some of our pursuing elements having already reached the Vesle. The retreating enemy is engaging burning crops and villages, and Braines and Fismes are in flames. The constant influx of Americans is a sure guarantee of success of the operations which will shortly be developed.

THE RETREAT CONTINUES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.

A Havas Agency message says:—

The German retreat continues on the whole thirty mile front.

The nature of the pursuit is shown by the active intervention of French cavalry, which is hanging on the heels of the scattered foe and forcing him to succumb in flight.

The Allied advance, yesterday, extended to a depth of six miles. At places advance elements pushed even further ahead. The Vesle has been crossed and any hope of holding this line has been lost for the Germans. The retreat will probably continue till the Aisne is recrossed and General Foch is determined to prevent the enemy from profiting by the lull in operations.

American troops advancing strongly in the centre yesterday reached the outskirts of Fismes, the great junction on the Vesle and on the Soissons-Rheims railway line midway between these two towns. According to the last reports, Fismes is on fire, which indicates that the enemy entertains no further hope of retaining the town. West of Fismes the Americans crossed the Vesle and are now marching on the Aisne in concert with General Mangin's forces, which crossed the Crise on Friday and are now across the railway, skirting the Vesle.

East of Fismes General Berthelot's army of British French and Italians swept forward over a wide area, now hugging the left side of the main railway line from Fismes to Rheims. Thus the Allied front now stretches in a more or less straight line west to east and the German pocket has been entirely eliminated.

BIGGEST DEFEAT SINCE THE
MARNE.

Within less than three weeks General Foch's plan of campaign has wrested from the Germans the fruits of the formidable offensive launched on the Aisne on May 27—the direct bid for Paris and the enemy is now within sight of his starting point. The enormous sacrifices of men and material made for ephemeral success since transformed into the biggest defeat he has suffered since the first battle of the Marne, must now be explained to the German people, who had been promised that the offensive would bring peace and victory.

FAMILY BIBLE "ON WASH-
HOURS."

Every public department was working money in printing, said Sir Herbert Field, K.C., M.P., lately, Parliament was not the only offender. The other day the *Coronet* (last year) put a book like a family Bible on baths and washhouses. It was a scandal to have allowed it to go out.

ENEMY BURNING VILLAGES AND
DESTROYING CROPS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Headquarters, telegraphing at 11.30 p.m. on Saturday, says:—

The capture of Mont Bellen overlooking the Aisne south of Soissons gave us a footing on the plateau which fills the angle between the Aisne and the Vesle and forced the retreat of the German left and centre. The Germans with their third line echeloned facing south-west were driven from Soissons and in order to escape envelopment each successive centre of resistance had to be abandoned as far as Fismes.

We are again in open warfare and cavalry groups spread across the fields, proceed the advances of the infantry along the roads. Horsemen, on encountering machine-gun posts, dismount and destroy them or compel them to retire. The enemy artillery is distributing its fire on special points, on roads and bridges where our troops are bound to pass with the object of delaying the advance.

The Germans continue to burn villages, including those behind the Vesle, and over ripe cornfields. They are also blowing up their munition dumps as they retire.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF BRITISH
PATROLS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The progress of our patrols in the Albert sector continued.

We hold the greater part of the ground previously in the enemy's possession westward of the Ancre. We closely followed up the enemy in his withdrawal, indications of which were previously observed. A number of dead were found in the abandoned trenches.

We repulsed strong raiding parties south-eastward of Houbertine and eastward of Robecq.

There was increased hostile artillery activity at Kemmel.

The weather interfered with airwork. We dropped 30 tons of bombs during the day, three tons of which fell on Bruges docks. We brought down two hostile machines. All our machines returned. Night-flying was impossible.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Our patrols reached the Ancre between Dermancourt and Hamel, coming into contact with the enemy on this line.

Hostile artillery was active at night-time northward of Bethune and southward of Ypres.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL ALLIED OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

An Italian official message states:—

We captured a peak on Doisoalto where the enemy has been maintaining himself at heavy cost since June 15. We overcame large parties hidden in caves and took 170 prisoners. A large quantity of war material was also taken.

The French, by a successful coup-de-main, penetrated far into the lites eastward of Asiago taking 125 prisoners and a gun.

The British westward of Asiago entered Glog, inflicting losses and taking prisoners.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

1,300,000 TO END OF JULY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

General March has informed the Senate Military Committee that over 300,000 American troops were shipped in July and the total to the end of July was 1,300,000.

General Pershing now directly commands one million men.

CHANGE IN GERMAN ADMIRALTY
STAFF.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.

A Berlin semi-official message states that Admiral Holtzendorff, Chief of Staff at the Admiralty, has resigned for reasons of health and Admiral von Scheer, commanding the High Seas Fleet, will succeed him.

SHIPBUILDING RECORD BROKEN.

12,000 TON VESSEL BUILT IN
24 DAYS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, announces that the launching records will be broken to-morrow when the 12,000 ton cargo vessel *Inca* will be launched at Alameda, California, 24 days after the laying of her keel.

CURAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

HAWAII, Aug. 4.

The House approved of the Senate amendment to the Olligatory Service Bill empowering the President of Cuba to send to France all the troops he deems expedient.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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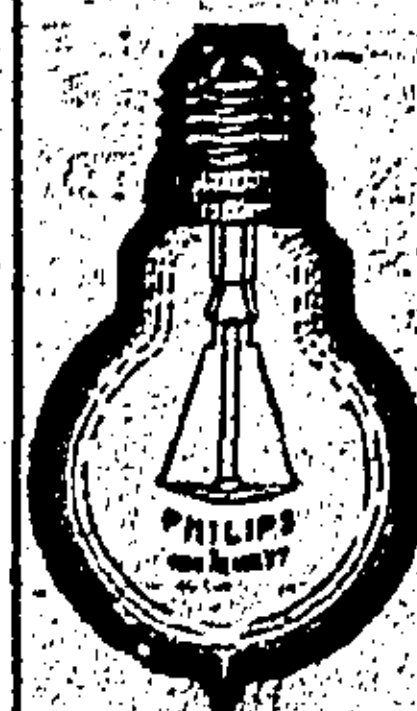
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VOTES FOR FRENCH WOMEN.

CLAIMING A VOICE IN THE NATION'S COUNSELS.

[By WINIFRED STEPHENS.]

Paris.

The time is long past when leaders of French feminism were fearless men, whose neglect of feminine arts and graces brought blushes to the cheeks of their followers, and gave the enemy cause to blaspheme. Seldom have I seen a more neatly and becomingly attired assembly of women than that which gathered recently for the annual congress of "L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes" in the hall of "La Vie Féminine" at Paris.

One welcomed the note of pronounced colour, the brilliant red of an azalea blooming by the classic fountain, and relieving the neutral tints of walls and draperies, the grape veils and flaming frocks of the audience. Framed by the white Ionic pillars of the portico was the graceful figure of the president, Mme. de Witt-Schlumberger, who had at her side the head secretary, Mme. Blanchard.

Undeterred by the bombardment of the capital, delegates had assembled from all parts of France, from Lyon and Lorient, from Bordeaux and Besancon. Though every grade of society, from the high aristocracy to the working class, was represented, professional women—barristers, university professors, teachers from lycées and elementary schools—were in the majority. There were also a few men.

A pulsating movement in France for the last twenty years "are the terms in which the late Eugène Bernier, writing in the dawn of this century, described French feminism. Now, within the last few months, there is no doubt, feminism in France is becoming the fashion, especially among the young—men as well as women. "La Féminine est en marche," one hears on every side.

FRANCE: THE FUTURE OF WOMEN. In England the terms "feminist" and "suffragette" have been almost synonymous. This is by no means the case in France. The Latin woman (Italian as well as French) attaches more importance to the economic than to the political enfranchisement of her sex. And it is in the former direction—in the admission of women to the Bar, in their training for high commercial and administrative posts, for example—that French feminism has made progress.

With regard to the suffrage they lag far behind their English sisters, for they possess neither the Local Government nor the Parliamentary vote. A Bill to give them municipal and general (or, as we should say, "county") council franchise has been drafted and accepted by the Parliamentary Committee for Universal Suffrage. But it has not yet been discussed in the Chamber.

For some years before the war there existed, under the presidency of M. Justin Godart, a group of deputies banded together to advocate women's rights (the very term sounds antiquated to English ears). But it is not surprising that in the tumult of this gigantic conflict the group should have fallen to pieces, nor even that women suffragists in France should have been so occupied with war work as almost to have ceased to demand their own enfranchisement.

Within the last few months, however, numerous indications show that the position is changing. For, example, at the opening of the present Session M. Jules Siegfried, deputy of the Chamber of Deputies, for the first time openly proclaimed in the Chamber women's rights to Parliamentary enfranchisement. In terms almost identical with those employed by Mr. Asquith, M. Siegfried argued that in the important measures of reconstruction to be undertaken after the war women ought to be admitted to the national councils. At the same time, in the Upper House, M. Séralle, the deputy of the Senate, was laying down the same principle.

As the natural result of this manifesto the Parliamentary Committee of Les Droits de la Femme has been reformed. It includes about 100 members, and has received numerous deputations from the various feminist societies (some 50 in number), of which "L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes" is by far the largest and the most important. Its chief recommendation to them all is that women themselves need conversion to the

suffrage cause, that woman is in this case her own greatest enemy.

A VERY CURIOUS FOR THE VOTE.

Stimulated by this appeal and encouraged by the victory of British suffragists, L'Union Française is about to organise a strenuous campaign for the vote throughout the length and breadth of France. It has some very able speakers, one of whom, Mme. Louise Compagnon, is the author of widely-read novels on social questions, and another is Mme. Robert Groussin, one of the society's youngest members, who abounds in a vivacity and eloquence which promise to win many converts. Already many provincial branches, which had lapsed in the beginning of the war, are being re-instituted, new ones reformed, and courses of lectures organised. Many a French woman in performing her war tasks has come to realise how serious are the disabilities her votelessness imposes upon her. She is also coming to regard her enfranchisement not as a privilege alone, but as a duty to the nation. The founders of the first great French Salon, the famous Blue Room, used to boast centuries ago that women had debilitated French Society. The president of the French Suffrage Union, in her Easter address, called on women to "inhumane French politics." She also bade them to take courage from the thought that outside France their demand is now supported by an army of no less than 21 million women voters.

Was, in this country, most not forget that while with us the case of large numbers of disenfranchised men enforced on demand, in France men have already achieved universal suffrage so that, apart from women, there is no need for any extension of the franchise. This consideration, coupled with the natural conservatism of the French in all social matters, renders by no means easy the task to which L'Union Française is bravely bracing itself. To judge, however, from the spirit displayed at the last Congress it has zeal enough to remove mountains.

Women and girls in industry. The officials of the "Ministry of Munitions Welfare and Health Department" have a wonderful way of converting into blessings and benefits even the dangers and evils of war-time. And especially is this talent displayed in the work they are doing for the women and girls in our munition factories.

At a time like the present, when it is imperative to husband and develop all our resources, infant life cries for protection more loudly than ever before. And, as every doctor will tell us, in order effectively to protect the child, one must start with the mother. But how, now that so many expectant mothers are hard at work in munition factories, is it possible to ensure the beginning of life under healthy conditions?

CARE OF THE WORKING MOTHERS.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM IN SOLUTION. This is one of the countless social problems which the department is endeavouring to solve. And it is carefully organising a scheme designed to obviate the injuries that might result in mothers and children from the double task, which so many valiant women, now called upon to perform. Plans are on foot to regulate the expectant mother's work from the fifth or sixth month, to provide her with sedentary tasks, and to place her under the surveillance of a trained supervisor who has a certain amount of medical knowledge, holding, if possible, a midwife's certificate, who sees that while in the factory the expectant mother is suitably nourished, who visits her dwelling, helping her to make arrangements for her confinement, and if necessary to go into a maternity home. To the provision of these homes in munition areas, even if they consist of only a few beds attached to a canteen, the department attaches the highest importance. The mother should enter at least a fortnight before she expects her confinement, remain for some time after, certainly, until her child is at least eight weeks old, and receive instruction all the while in various branches of mothercraft. On returning to her factory work, she may, if she pleases, leave her child in the creche.

Some of the difficulties connected with one woman workers, which arise from their transport from one munition area to another. While aiming at preventing the expectant mother from being liable to such transport, the department, for these who are subject to it, seeks to remove or at least minimise the discomforts.

Steps are taken to see that workers who are to be moved across country before leaving home are properly supplied with money and clothing. The Local Labour Exchange or the department's welfare officer is required to see that they are met at the station of their destination and escorted to suitable lodgings or special hostels for workers.

Lodgings committees, the institution and development of which is one of the department's most recent schemes, compile and keep up to date a lodging register and see that the lodgers are systematically inspected by voluntary or paid investigators. The latter are encouraged to help the workers in every possible way by removing causes of friction between the landlady and lodger, by rendering assistance in cases of illness or other difficulties, and by fostering throughout the district a friendly spirit towards the workers.

If there is serious overcrowding an appeal can be made to the Civilian Bullying Board, which has power to insist on householders taking in munition workers, at the same time setting up a standard both of accommodation and of payment.

Another matter of the highest importance to the workers' health and efficiency is the provision of adequate means of transit by bus, train or tram, between the lodgings and the factory, in which in some cases coffee stalls and shelters are attached for those workers who have to wait for trains &c. Here also the local welfare officer is often able to render valuable assistance. Daily Chronicle.

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Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

Telephone 141.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling ... \$1,500,000,000/-

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... \$15,000,000

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